

## AFTER WAR WHAT? IS BIG QUESTION

Readjustment of Belligerents  
Financially and Socially  
to Be Problem.

By Henry Clews.

News-Times Special Service.  
NEW YORK, July 31.—Fundamental conditions are little changed, the war still overruling all other considerations. That the struggle is drawing to its close every one believes, but the date and the terms of peace are as much a matter of guesswork as ever. The war might end much earlier than anticipated, provided some great event occurred tending in that direction. It is to be hoped that prognostications that the end will come with the new year will prove correct; but such anticipations are almost too good to be true, and the struggle is quite likely to be carried into the coming year, judging by present resisting power of the Germans. The latter will in some respects grow in strength as their forces contract and fall back upon undevastated country, supplied with good railroad service and nearer the source of supplies. On the other hand, as the allies press forward they learn more of the enemy, but chaos, their supplies become more and more distant, and traffic routes will be temporarily demoralized. Hence should the allies continue their present rate of success, real progress for them will become more and more difficult as the armies move forward. This week marks the second anniversary of the war. Conditions have vastly changed during the interval. At the beginning the Germans were overwhelmingly on the aggressive. Now the central powers are on the defensive and driven back in every direction, while the allies are on the offensive, equally overwhelming on every side. Thus far the cost of the war to all the belligerents has been over 40 billion dollars, and about \$1,300,000,000 of this amount was raised by loans in the United States. Should the struggle last another year, as expected by Kitchener, the outlay will run up to between \$6 and \$7 billion; a sum utterly beyond ordinary comprehension. Peace still seems a long way off, and when hostilities cease months must elapse before any treaty of peace will be actually signed.

**After War What?**  
After the war what? This question is beginning to occupy public attention quite as much as the war itself. No mind is farsighted enough to predict the outcome with any certainty, for in such stupendous upheavals it is the unexpected which usually happens. That great social and political changes are impending in Europe nobody doubts, probably in the direction of lessening class differences and placing the control of political power and wealth more and more in the hands of the great middle classes. The whole trend of the world over is to place more and more power over individuals and industries in the hands of the government; at the same time putting control of the government still more in the hands of the people and less in control of the aristocracy. In brief, democracy will receive a tremendous impetus from war; and, while the change, whether it comes rapidly or slowly, will be disturbing, still to those who have real faith in the ultimate progress of civilization the outcome will be welcome, in the firm hope of a new era of peace and social advancement.

**Economic Exhaustion.**  
A great many careful and experienced observers look for a period of excessive prostration among the belligerents after the war. That there will be a period of severe economic exhaustion, need not be questioned, but not a few of the prophets of distress have underestimated the recuperative powers of the great nations. Great Britain, for instance, is undergoing a terrific strain in financing not only her own huge navy and army but also in the financial aid given her allies. England's resources are not confined to her own island, but must be measured also by the enormous resources of her colonies, her huge investments abroad, and the fact that her immense industries and sea-borne commerce have continued with little interruption. A nation carrying nearly one-half the trade of the world and controlling such vast resources outside of herself is not likely to be seriously crippled by contest with powers of much inferior resources. Great Britain will probably come out of the war in better condition than any of the belligerents. She will probably emerge an empire solidified, awakened, strengthened and more powerful than ever. Beyond the war the world has no other enemy. Her people have the empire into a unit as nothing else could. Upon Germany, however, the blow is likely to fall with much greater severity. German financial resources do not compare with the British. Her foreign commerce, which ranged second in the world, will be very seriously crippled. After the war grave fiscal problems will require the skill of her best financiers if she is to escape national troubles. Germany may also be threatened with momentous social and political readjustments, and should the allies impose heavy burdens her recovery may be relatively slow. Yet it must be remembered the recuperative power of Germany are great. Her people have a wonderful genius for organization, scientific thoroughness, hard work and economy, and may be depended upon to strain every nerve for the restoration of national prestige. Her territory has not and may not be devastated by war. Her mills and her railroads are practically intact, and it is doubtful if the allies, even if successful, will ever make any perceptible inroads upon German soil. Germany's resourcefulness will be put to the greatest test imaginable, all the more surely because of the awful waste of life and skilled labor, but there is not the slightest doubt that she will make marvelous efforts towards recuperation.

**To Recover Rapidly.**  
France and Italy may also be expected to recover more rapidly than anticipated in the present state of public opinion. Only a comparatively small strip of France has been destroyed; a valuable strip, it is true, but the injuries are of a sort that can be quickly repaired, and 12 months of reconstruction in France will work miracles in the present regenerative temper of her people. The same will be true of Italy. Provided the northern section of that country is preserved from invasion, Russia has been slightly hurt by the war. She is too vast, and has too large a population to feel the conflict very seriously. Russia is not a rich country except in undeveloped natural resources; but her more wealthy allies are able to give her abundant financial aid, and after the war development on an enormous scale may be expected in Russia, in which the United States will undoubtedly have a share. In all of these countries, therefore, we may safely look for recovery from depression within a reasonable period after the resumption of peace, because the nations possess great genius, high spirit and vast natural resources which are only awaiting new development. All three of these countries will be literally born again, history proving that Great Britain, Germany and France have quickly recovered from struggles quite as severe relatively as the present. The same can hardly be said of Austria-Hungary, the Balkan states or Turkey. These nations do not possess the attributes just referred to, and some of them are decadent. For them a longer period of exhaustion is probably in store; and their problems, especially those of the Balkans, will be found far more difficult of adjustment than those of the other great European powers.

**Disastrous Effects Obvious.**  
The harsh and even disastrous effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the neutral rights upon which it will not fail to insist are obvious. Upon the list of those prescribed and in effect shut out from the general commerce of the world may be found American concerns which are engaged in large commercial operations as importers of foreign products and materials and as distributors of American products and manufactures to foreign countries and which constitute important channels through which American trade reaches the outside world. Their foreign affiliations may have been fostered for many years, and when once broken cannot easily or promptly be reestablished. Other concerns may be put on the list at any time and without notice. It is understood that additions to the prescription may be made whenever on account of enemy nationality or enemy association of such persons or bodies of persons it appears to his majesty expedient to do so. The possibilities of undeserved injury to American citizens from such measures, arbitrarily taken, and of serious and incalculable interruptions of American trade are without limit.

**It has been stated on behalf of his majesty's government that their measures were aimed only at the enemies of Great Britain and would be adopted and enforced with strict regard to the rights of neutrals and with the least possible detriment to neutral trade, but it is evident that they are inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of all the nations not involved in war. The**

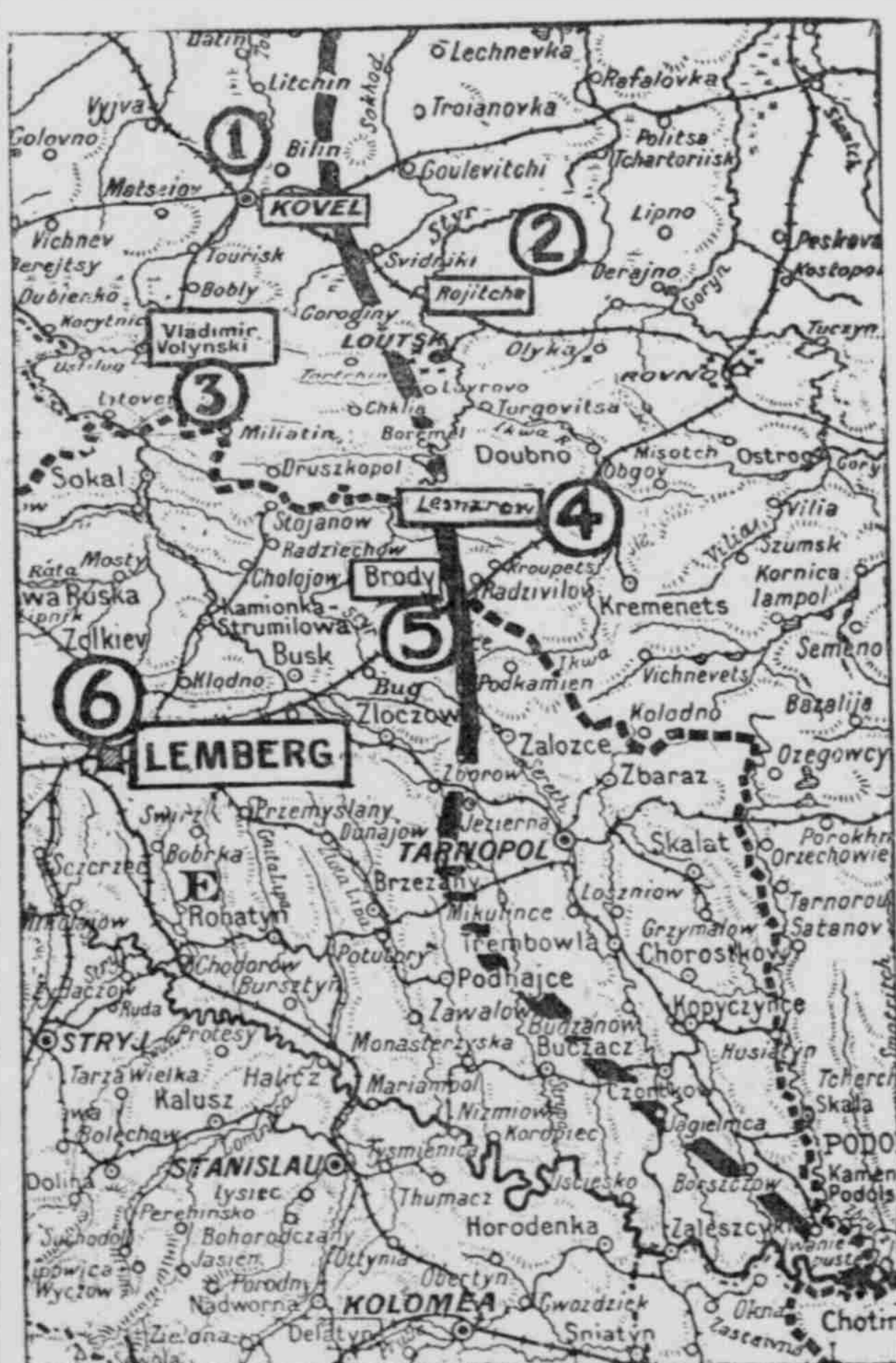
## Text of Note of Protest on Blacklist

"The announcement that His Britannic Majesty's government has placed the names of certain persons, firms and corporations in the United States upon a prescriptive 'blacklist' and has forbidden all financial or commercial dealings between them and citizens of Great Britain has been received with the most painful surprise by the people and government of the United States and seems to the government of the United States to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms. The scope and effect of the policy are extraordinary. British steamship companies will not accept cargoes from the prescribed firms or persons or transport their goods to any port, and steamship lines under neutral ownership understand that if they accept freight from them they are likely to be denied local at British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed, and may themselves be put on the blacklist. Neutral bankers refuse to answer to those on the list and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription. It appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the blacklist as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain and her dependencies, for Americans doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealings with blacklisted firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British government. By the same principle Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed.

**Disastrous Effects Obvious.**  
The harsh and even disastrous effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the neutral rights upon which it will not fail to insist are obvious. Upon the list of those prescribed and in effect shut out from the general commerce of the world may be found American concerns which are engaged in large commercial operations as importers of foreign products and materials and as distributors of American products and manufactures to foreign countries and which constitute important channels through which American trade reaches the outside world. Their foreign affiliations may have been fostered for many years, and when once broken cannot easily or promptly be reestablished. Other concerns may be put on the list at any time and without notice. It is understood that additions to the prescription may be made whenever on account of enemy nationality or enemy association of such persons or bodies of persons it appears to his majesty expedient to do so. The possibilities of undeserved injury to American citizens from such measures, arbitrarily taken, and of serious and incalculable interruptions of American trade are without limit.

**It has been stated on behalf of his majesty's government that their measures were aimed only at the enemies of Great Britain and would be adopted and enforced with strict regard to the rights of neutrals and with the least possible detriment to neutral trade, but it is evident that they are inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of all the nations not involved in war. The**

## Scene of the New Russian Drive



(1) Lemberg, the railroad center which is an important goal of the new Russian drive in Volhynia and Galicia. (2) The Sty river, scene of violent fighting. (3) Vladimir Volynski, a Teuton stronghold. (4) Leskow, a vital point in the Russian advance. (5) Brody, one of the important towns now directly menaced. (6) Lemberg, capital of Galicia, and Russian goal.

## FIGHT ONLY BEGUN SAYS GERMAN

Foreign Office Declares That  
It Is Impossible for Allies  
to Win War.

International News Service.  
BERLIN, July 31.—"Building upon what she has already achieved, Germany trends the threshold of the third year of the war with unshaken confidence, but the goal has not yet been reached, for the enemy has not yet come to see the impossibility of subjugating Germany."

The foregoing is the concluding paragraph of a statement issued by the German foreign office in which the causes, course and future of the war is discussed from a political standpoint.

Germany accuses the allies of full responsibility for the conflict, declaring that Russia and Italy seek to expand their frontiers; that England and France fight for the commercial supremacy of the world, and that France was led into the maelstrom by the passion of revenge.

The statement, after uttering these accusations, continues: "In England, too, the mask has been dropped. It is openly admitted that Belgium was only a pretext to justify England's participation in the war, which was undertaken only for self-interest."

"Germany must be destroyed. Germany shall never again raise her head economically nor militarily. In this way is the goal of our enemy more clearly enunciated during the second year of the war. It is equally clear that the talk of a struggle of democracy against militarism is only a catchword used by our enemies to create sentiment and to cloak outwardly their real purpose of destruction."

The foreign office declares that even after the conflict of arms ends the allies will wage a world-wide economic war which will not permit the world to come to rest on a basis of peaceful competition.

As to neutral rights, the statement says this: "Out of regard for the rights of neutrals, Germany relinquished for the present one of her most effective weapons (the submarine) against the enemy, although she was compelled to wage a life and death struggle."

**SPLENDID CROPS FOUND TO BE READY IN GERMANY**

Clear Hot Summer Weather Insures  
Gathering of Food for Next  
12 Months.

International News Service.  
BERLIN (via London), July 31.—After many weeks of cloudy weather, with a super-abundant rainfall and cool nights, clear hot summer weather has ruled ever since the beginning of this week. The change came most opportunely, as the German harvest had begun and sunshine was needed to insure the gathering of the splendid crops.

All reports from agricultural districts are of a decidedly optimistic character and create the general impression that the problem of feeding Germany during the next 12 months will be decidedly easier than in the last year. This opinion is reinforced by the crop conditions in the occupied territory which will be able to contribute a surplus above the wants of the native population for export to Germany. This will be especially true in the case of Courland, where the Associated Press correspondent this week found splendid crops nearing harvest, which has been planted by German troops on an extended field that had been almost wholly destroyed by the military operations during the German offensive of 1916.

## HEAT CLAIMS SEVEN MORE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 31.—Seven additional deaths due to heat were reported Sunday in Indiana and four more prostrations were reported in Indianapolis. Three of the seven deaths were at Gary, making a total of 16 for that city. Two were claimed at Lafayette and one at Goshen.

The highest temperature of the heat wave in Indiana was unofficially registered at Gary at 2 p. m., the temperature being 116 degrees. The maximum here today was 95. The government weather forecast here could see no relief for Monday.

## EX-G. A. R. HEAD DIES

Gen. R. B. Brown Distinguished  
Civil War Veteran.

ZANESVILLE, O., July 31.—Gen. R. B. Brown, 72, past commander in chief of the grand army of the republic, and widely known as a distinguished civil war veteran and newspaper editor, died at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon at his home in this city following a protracted illness of stomach trouble.

For conspicuous bravery at Missionary Ridge, Gen. Brown was awarded a medal by congress.

## TRANSLATE U. S. ANSWER

Reply on Mexican Situation Given  
to Carranza.

MEXICO CITY, July 31.—The answer of the United States government, accepting the proposal for a conference concerning relations with Mexico, was translated into Spanish today and submitted to Gen. Carranza.

France is stimulating attention to gathering.

# Plenty of Good Reasons Why You Should Shop Here Tuesday COUPON DAY

Hundreds of Wonderful Bargains—Clip These Coupons Now

<b>COUPON</b> 75c Waists, 39c Middies at 39c Plain, striped voile waists, middies of drill with coupon 39c.	<b>COUPON</b> Wom's 15c Vests at 8c Women's light weight gauze blouse vests; with coupon Tuesday 8c.	<b>COUPON</b> \$1 Muslin Gowns at 62c Women's beautiful muslin night gowns, emb. trimmed	<b>COUPON</b> Boys' \$1 Wash Suits 44c Finest gingham and galatea in cloths, made in Norfolk styles, 44c.
<b>COUPON</b> 1.50 Crepe Kimono 89c Women's long serpentine crepe kimono, in beautiful floral designs —all sizes.	<b>COUPON</b> \$1.00 Long Silk Gloves 49c Wom's 16-button long silk gloves, in white or black; all sizes.	<b>COUPON</b> Wom's 35c Aprons at 19c House aprons in gingham and percales, with coupon 19c.	<b>COUPON</b> Boys' 50c Waists at 37c Boys' Blouse Waists with military collars; all sizes; with coupon 37c.
<b>COUPON</b> Infants' 75c Dresses at 43c White nainsook short dresses; embroidery & lace trimmed.	<b>COUPON</b> 75c Env. Chemise 39c Women's Envelope Chemise, emb. trimmed; all sizes.	<b>COUPON</b> 50c Ging'm Petticoats 34c Fine striped gingham and blue chambray; wide bottom.	<b>COUPON</b> Wom's 35c Union Suits 19c Fine ribbed, low neck, short sleeves, knee length, taped.
<b>COUPON</b> Best 50c Brassieres 34c Perfect fitting, finest quality; embroidered; all sizes.	<b>COUPON</b> 75c Muslin Petticoats 39c Deep emb. flounce, full cut; also gored; lace and emb. trimmed.	<b>COUPON</b> To \$5.00 Dresses 1.39 One table of women's and misses' Wash Dresses; all new styles	<b>COUPON</b> Wom's 50c Sport Shirts 33c Contrasting silk collars, plain white, neat stripes and novelty effects; special at 39c.

## EXTRA! 33 Cents

This Coupon is good for all the items  
in this row.

Infants' 50c Ruben's Wool Shirts 33c  
Wom's 50c Per. Kimono Aprons 33c  
Child's 75c Wash Dress, size 2 to 6 33c  
Wom's 50c Muslin Night Gowns 33c  
Child's 50c Best Play Rompers 33c  
50c Guar. Sanitary Feather Pillows 33c  
Infants' 75c Lawn Bonnets, new 33c  
Boys' 50c Sport Shirts; sizes to 14 33c  
Boys' 50c Khaki Pants, Knicker 33c  
Wom's 75c Auto Hoods, latest, 33c  
New 65c Summer Corsets, all sizes 33c

**\$1.50 Breakfast  
Sets**  
Wom's breakfast sets,  
3 piece, jackets, skirts  
and cap, in all colors,  
colloped bottom; all  
sizes.

**Up to \$3.00 Hat  
Shapes**  
Finest Milan hemp, in  
large and small  
shapes; all colors; extra  
coupon special at

**94c 29c**

**COUPON Savings for Men!**  
**Men's 75c Sport Shirts**  
Contrasting silk collars,  
plain white, neat stripes  
and novelty effects;  
special at 39c.

**Men's 75c  
NIGHT  
SHIRTS 42c**

**Men's \$1  
UNION  
SUITS 59c**

**Men's \$10  
SUITS**  
Just 16 suits  
in this lot—  
special  
\$4.75

**Men's \$1 Dress Shirts 65c**

**Men's \$1.50 Khaki  
Pants 89c**

**Men's 35c Suspenders 18c**

**Men's 50c Underwear 34c**

**Men's 10c Work Sox 5 1/2c**

These Items on Sale

8:30 to 10 A. M.

Men's Talcum Powder 9c

Wom's 35c Mus. Drawer 7c

20c Large Turb. Towel 8 1/2c

Wom's 85c Chalk Kim's 87c

Large 5c cake Toi. Soap 2c

Wom's 50c Sum. Corset 28c

We Buy for Less and Sell for Less

THE STORE THAT UNDERSELLS

Grand Leader

132-34 W. Washington St. So. Bend, Ind.

## FOUR DOCTORS DISAGREED

Pains Disappeared After Use  
of Lydia E. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound.

Wilmington, Del.—"I was suffering from a terrible backache and pains in my side, with bearing down, and was very nervous. I was always tired, always drowsy, never could get enough sleep and could not eat. I had four doctors and each told me something different. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. I got good results and I now feel better than I have felt for years and I am gaining in weight. I can gladly recommend it to all women."—Mrs. George W. Seboid, 1611 West 4th Street, Wilmington, Del.

Backache and bearing down pains are danger signals which every woman should heed. Remove the cause of these aches and pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that good old root and herb medicine. Thousands of women have testified to its virtues.

For forty years it has been making women strong, curing backache, nervousness, indigestion, inflammation, weakness, displacements, irregularity and periodic pain.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., confidential, Lynn, Mass.—Adv.

## GIVEN UP AS LOST, SEA CAPTAIN RETURNS HOME

Spends Three Days and Nights Without Food on Island After Wreck.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 31.—Given up by his family as lost, Capt. Christian Jensen arrived here Sunday night with four other survivors of the wrecked barge Northwest, after clinging to the wreckage of his vessel for 48 hours and spending three days and nights without food on Sandy Point island, off the South Carolina coast. When the mariner reached home he found his family in mourning.

The barge Northwest, accompanied by her sister craft, the Southwest, left Philadelphia on July 9 with coal for Jacksonville, in tow with the tug Wellington. About eight miles off Cape Romaine on July 13, the vessels were caught in the southern hurricane. The barges broke their towing hawsers, and both were quickly lost to sight. Within a short time the Northwest went to pieces. The sailors were hurled into the sea and drifted about for two days and nights until they were washed high up on the beach of Sandy Point island.

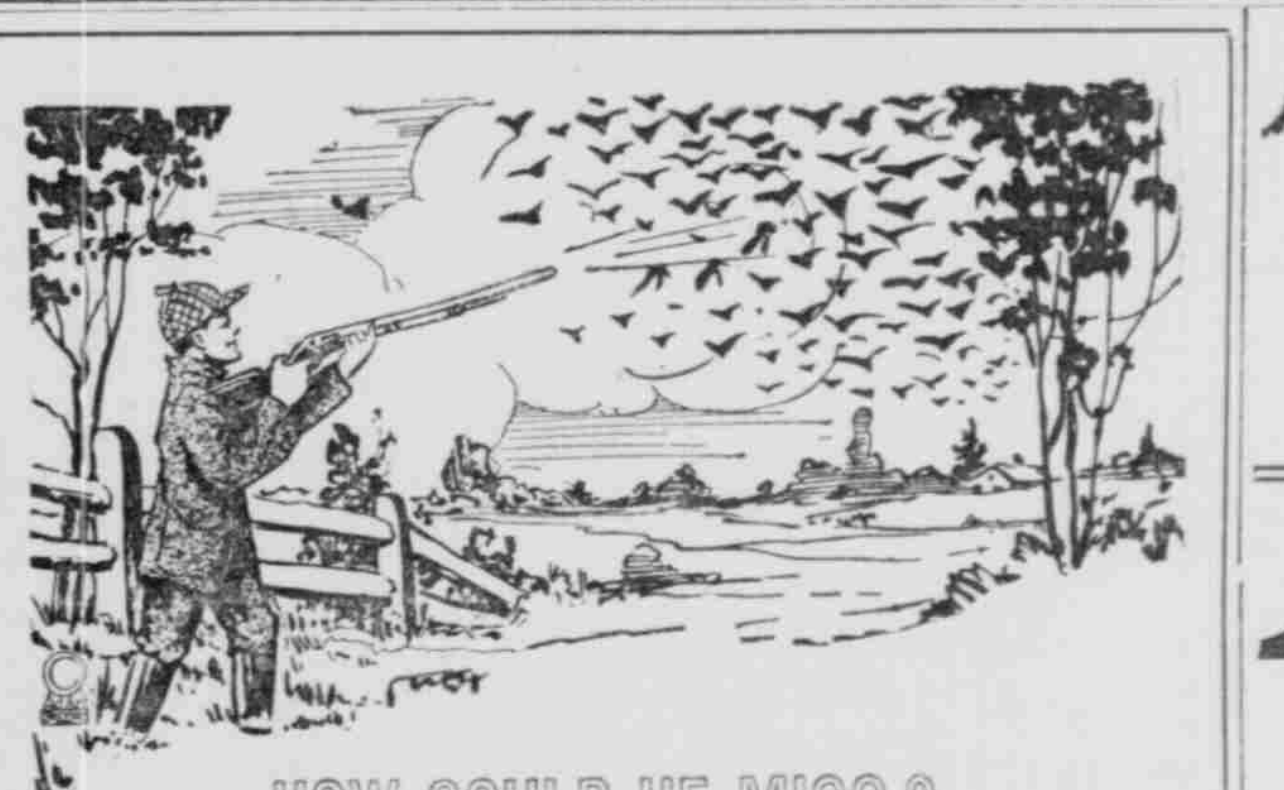
At the end of the third day on the island one of the seamen swam to the Cape Romaine lighthouse several miles away and a boat was sent to rescue Jensen and his companions.

All on board the barge Southwest were drowned.

## FARMERS HUNT FOR GIRL

Wabash Lass Believed to Have Been Kidnapped.

WABASH, Ind., July 31.—Following the disappearance of a 14-year-old daughter of Hiram Fosse, a wealthy farmer, many farmers Sunday night were searching three counties for the girl, who is believed to have been kidnapped. Bloodhounds have been sent for an effort to trace her.



HOW COULD HE MISS?

Here we have a picture of a fellow, both eyes closed, blazing away into a dense flock of birds. Now, we suppose there ARE chaps who could miss an old muley cow at ten paces— But, when the game flies as thick as THESE birds fly, it is merely a matter of PULLING THE TRIGGER! Unless your gun is LOADED with FEATHERS, you are bound to drop SOME!

The NEWS-TIMES is read every day by between 40,000 and 50,000 people. If you WANT a thing, make the fact KNOWN! How in the world would it be POSSIBLE for YOU to clearly express ANY honest, legitimate WANT to these thousands of readers, all of them human and interested in much the SAME things that YOU are, without hitting a responsive chord SOMEWHERE?

**H. LEMONTREE**  
Optician  
222 N. Michigan St.

**THE STORE FOR MEN**  
**Livingston's**  
WASHINGTON AVENUE

**Best Straw Hat**  
in So. Bend  
One Dollar Fifty cents  
\$1.50  
Hauger Martin Co.  
Suits \$9.99 Overalls  
220 Mich. St.

**Mitchell**  
SERVICE GARAGE  
226-28 S. Lafayette St.

**Suits for Men and Women**  
\$15, \$18 and \$20.  
Easy Payments.  
**GATELY'S**  
321 South Michigan St.

**SAM'L C. LONTZ & SONS**  
COAL AND COKE  
Established 1885.  
427 East Colfax Ave.  
Bell 74. Home 5074

**WATCH US GROW!**  
**Brandon Duffell Co.**

**STIEBEL & STEINEL'S**  
PUBLIC DRUG STORE  
CUT RATES  
124 N. NORTH MICHIGAN  
Home 5600 Bell 600

Try NEWS-TIMES Want Ads